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LYON, SHORB & CO.,
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MANUFACTURERS OF ALL SIZES OF
MERCHANT BAR IRON,
Of the "Sligo" & "Tyrone" brands.

Gold Closed in New York Last Evening at 146 3-4.

CITY ITEMS.

Zoe,

In the French Spy.

Iron City Commercial College, and National Telegraph Institute.

P. W. JENKINS, J. C. SMITH, A. M., } Principals.
ALEX. COWLEY,

First College Building, corner Penn and St. Clair streets
Second " " Odd Fellows' Hall, Fifth st.
Third " " Nos. 26 and 28 St. Clair street.

Arrivals for the week ending October 21, 1865:

G. S. Honeywell, Randolph, Portage county, Ohio.
H. Schafer, Allegheny City, Pa.
J. R. Patterson, Pittsburgh, Pa.
W. Ekin, Eakin, Allegheny county, Pa.
J. W. Armor, Laughlinstown, Westmoreland co., Pa.
W. C. Armor, Latrobe, Westmoreland county, Pa.
H. B. Hurford, Canton, Stark county, Ohio.
J. H. Stuffey, Oscar, Armstrong county, Pa.
J. H. Odell, Big Prairie, Wayne county, Ohio.
M. S. Crouch, Jamestown, Chautauqua county, New York.
J. Smith, Hegarty's X Roads, Clearfield county, Pa.
J. E. Eberly, Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, Pa.
J. M. Sensemen, Mechanicsburg, Cumb. county, Pa.
S. Brownewell, Mechanicsburg, Cumb. county, Pa.
E. W. Shattuck, N. Baltimore, Macomb county, Mich.
L. H. Rush, New Carlisle, St. Joseph county, Ind.
S. D. Carrier, Summerville, Jefferson county, Pa.
W. H. H. Clayton, Troy, Davis county, Iowa.
H. Holt, Stockdale, Wabash county, Ind.
E. L. Rose, Satterfield, Mercer county, Pa.
W. Tunnicliff, B. Bloomfield, Washington county, Ohio.
J. B. McCurdy, Satterfield, Mercer county, Pa.
J. W. Thompson, Home, Indiana county, Pa.
A. T. Stearns, Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa.
W. H. H. Adams, Greenville, Indiana county, Pa.
C. D. Helwig, Gnadenhutten, Tus. county, Ohio.

For terms and information concerning the College, address JENKINS, SMITH & COWLEY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Zoe and Gilbert,

In the great sword combat.

Atlantic Petroleum Storage Company.

The great extent and continual increase of the receipts of petroleum at this port have satisfactorily decided the fact that Philadelphia is to be the great entrepot for the storage and shipment of this commodity to all parts of the world. No city possesses such facilities for this purpose, either in direct proximity to the oil producing regions of Venango, West Virginia, and Ohio, convenience to the seaboard and outlet of territory for the erection of storehouses and refineries, away from the heart of a densely populated city. The immense quantities of oil that annually pass this port as an article required by the trade to be stored at convenient points of shipment, has rendered it an absolute necessity to secure the facilities of storage and shipment, at such points as will not endanger the lives and property of our citizens.

To facilitate, as well as to reduce the expense of handling and storage, a company was formed in this city in March last, under the title of the Atlantic Petroleum Storage Company.

The purposes for which this corporation is established are distinctly and definitely specified as follows, viz: To dig, bore, mine and pump for oil, coal and other rock salt, in the counties of Pennsylvania, Virginia, or elsewhere, and to buy, sell, trade and deal in oils or other minerals, to transport and store the same, and to refine or cause to be refined the said oils, and to purchase or rent and put up tanks and machinery, apparatus for such refining, and to engines or otherwise, and to lease and purchase, and hold and convey lands in Pennsylvania, and to erect thereon such buildings and other fixtures as may be necessary and convenient for carrying on the business of transporting oils or minerals by land or water.

The place within which the said corporation is established, and its principal business to be carried on, is the city of Philadelphia.

The capital stock of this corporation is fixed at the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, which is divided into two thousand shares, of the par value of one hundred dollars each.

In pursuance of their articles of association, and in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly under which the Company was formed, an extensive and valuable property was purchased, and the necessary improvements inaugurated. This property, formerly known as the Hamburgh Estate, is situated on the Schuylkill river, forty and a half miles from its junction with the Delaware, and consists of a fraction under twenty-three acres of land. As will be seen by the diagram above, the trace of a branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad passes directly through the property, entering it as represented on the plan, as one branch passing the doors of the warehouses Nos. 2 and 3, thence running along the river bank to the doors of the second story of warehouse No. 1, where the branch going down to and along the wharf upon the river front, and passing the doors of the lower story of warehouse No. 1, so as to admit of receiving and delivering oil from either warehouse without any craftage between Philadelphia and the vessels at the wharves of the Atlantic Petroleum Storage Company.

WAREHOUSES.

There have been erected upon this property, in compliance with the articles of association, three large warehouses, for the storage of Petroleum, respectively marked Nos. 1, 2 and 3. No. 1 is a bonded warehouse, one hundred and ninety-three feet by eighty. This warehouse has a cellar or reservoir three feet under the entire building for the receipt of oil. It is substantially and, as before mentioned, the railroad graved roof, one such side of the building and track passing on each side of the building, the first story, and in the other with those of the second; the peculiar conformation of the river bank at this point admitting of this very convenient and labor-saving arrangement.

No. 2, which is one hundred feet square, is designed for the reception of Crude oil. It is a frame, with board roof, and likewise connected with the main track.

No. 3 is also a bonded warehouse. In dimensions it is one hundred and ninety-six feet by one hundred; is built of frame, with fire-proof gravel roof and brick end or gable wall. This building, as will be seen, is nearest to the point at which the railroad enters the property of the Company.

No. 4. The building bearing this mark upon the diagram is a substantial three-storied brick dwelling house, conveniently adapted for the purposes of superintendent's office and residence, and for office purposes. This is the original "Hamburg Cottage," and was for many years one of the fashionable resorts of the favorite locality known as Point Breeze.

CAPACITY FOR STORAGE.

The following is the storage capacity of the various buildings in the property:

No. 1.....	12,000 barrels.
No. 2.....	4,000 "
No. 3.....	8,000 "
Total.....	24,000

In addition to the above, the Company have just commenced erecting upon the wharf in front of warehouse No. 1, extending north 120 feet, and in width 40 feet, two stories high—to correspond in strength and finish to the present warehouses; also another one for crude oil, about 300 feet long by 200 feet wide, contiguous to the new wharf and the present railroad track, having capacity together of about 20,000 barrels in addition to the present immense warehouses. It is also their intention to put up, from time to time, such additional storehouses as the demands of the trade may require.

AMOUNT OF PETROLEUM STORED.

The following figures will give some idea of the immense business done at this establishment, and furnish proofs of the importance of the Petroleum trade of Philadelphia. Although laboring under present disadvantage from want of completion of railroad track, ballasting, &c., they commenced receiving oil on the 10th of August, and up to the present time have received about 13,000 barrels, and have shipped to foreign ports, during the same time, 29,500 barrels.

WHARFAGE.

The principal point of value in this property is its riparian position with the Schuylkill river, near its junction with the Delaware, thus affording free and unobstructed navigation for vessels consigned to foreign or domestic ports.

Extensive wharves directly adjoining warehouse No. 1 have been built by the Company, with a depth of water, at low tide, along the whole front, of from 18 to 20 feet, and an additional extension of one hundred and fifty feet is now in process of construction, which, when completed, will give more than superior facilities for the shipment of all the crude and refined Petroleum capable of being received and stored by the Company. The large number of this addition to the warehouse and storage facilities of our city cannot be over-rated.

In the first place it removes from our midst a highly inflammable and dangerous commodity, and one of the storage of which in the heart of a crowded city were too painfully apparent in the great "Petroleum Conflagration" of last winter, and the fire at Dickerson street wharf on Sunday afternoon last. In the first instance a large quantity of crude and refined oils, stored in a yard at Ninth and Washington streets, was fired either by accident or incendiary means, and resulted in the destruction of human life to an appalling extent, while over one hundred families were rendered homeless in the midst of an unusually inclement winter. Private dwelling supplied the necessities of the moment, but the erection of such storage facilities as those of the Atlantic Petroleum Storage Company, away from the built up portion of the city, prevents the possibility of the recurrence of such horrors.

It is not, however, from the local benefits alone which it confers, that this enterprise is to be considered of importance. It will, undoubtedly, vastly increase the commerce of our city by furnishing at a convenient point upon navigation, cargoes for all the vessels required for the transportation of Petroleum to foreign and coastwise ports. A large part of this trade which has hitherto gone to New York for want of the necessary facilities at this port, will thus be retained with all its benefits, within our own limits.

In conclusion, it is hardly necessary to add that this enterprise must be a popular pecuniary success. The magnitude of the trade, and the constantly increasing demand for Petroleum, for illuminating and mechanical purposes—a demand which is far in advance of the increased production, will render this one of the most remunerative enterprises of the day, and it is decidedly a feature among the additions to the commercial wealth of our city.

The parties originating the enterprise are merchants of the first respectability, and among the heaviest dealers in Petroleum from which they are supplied. As an evidence of the above, the names of the officers of the Company are hereto appended:—Jas. A. Wright, president; Elihu Roberts, secretary; Thornton Pike, treasurer; Wm. G. Warden, Superintendent. Directors, elected April 29th, 1865—James A. Wright, Philadelphia; Wm. G. Warden, Philadelphia; C. A. Ericsson, Philadelphia; Geo. F. Tyler, Philadelphia; James Sartori, New York; Silas R. Kennedy, Pittsburgh; Henry M. Atwood, Philadelphia.

Zoe,

In the French Spy.

The Hyner Farm.

OIL CITY, October 16, 1865.

Mr. H. G. Townsend:

DEAR SIR—By special request, I forward you a statement of the development of that section of the Hyner Farm in which you hold a valuable interest.

The Hyner Farm, as originally constituted, consisted of 150 acres, bounded on the west by the celebrated Booker, Holmden and Morey Farms.

The Booker and Holmden, by rapid and successful development, have become the best producing farms in the county.

Early in the field, the Boston Oil Company succeeded in securing the northern portion of the Hyner Farm, embracing fifty acres, resting on the now famous Pithole Creek, and traversed by Shamond's or Hyner Run. The purchase price, four thousand dollars, was merely nominal. The labors of that successful company on this section of the farm have been rewarded by the following producing wells, viz:

The celebrated Homestead Well, until recently flowing 800 barrels per day, now producing 200.

The famous Island Well No. 5, with sucker-rods in, flowing 200 barrels daily.

No. 2, with sucker-rods in, flowing 100 barrels daily, with a fair prospect of a much larger yield.

There are other producing wells, with an average daily yield of from 50 to 100 barrels each.

Other portions of the farm are distributed in the following leases: McMullen, Crouse & Baker, in a southerly direction; Lavake, Lockwood, I. Hyner, Johnson, McCaslin, and 19 acres as yet unsold, constituting the western boundary.

On the leases of the Lockwood Petroleum Company are two wells in course of completion. The one on Lease No. 4, at a depth of 240 feet, and the other on Lease No. 1 at 323 feet.

The remaining section of the farm, consisting of 40 acres, was purchased very early in the spring of the present year by Messrs. Riddle, Miller & Co., of Oil City. Messrs. Hallowell, M. S. Adams and yourself became interested by subsequent purchase. These proprietary interests are now consolidated under the style and title of the Hyner Oil Company. The fifty acres are admirably adapted for boring purposes, and are very pleasantly situated. Bounded on the south by the McMullen, Crouse and Baker leases; on the east by the Lavake, Lockwood, Hyner, Johnson, McCaslin leases, and the unsold miscellaneous acres; on the north by the lands of the Boston Oil Company, and on the east by the State road. Resting on the Hyner Run, is opened by rising ground from the Pithole Valley, and skirting the public road from the big wells to the river, the natural advantages of this section of the country are well worthy of the energy and capital bestowed upon them. In the selection of this ground, the original purchasers from Mr. Hyner were guided by a sound and deliberate judgment. At that time excitement was running very high. The enormous strikes on the Holmden Farm filled the heads and emptied the pockets of shrewd and experienced men. It was not enough to gaze with paroxysms of delight at the snorting fountains of oil. Capital was pouring in. Investments must be made. Men did not stop to consider. Lands, machinery, and anything were eagerly seized. Wealth from all sections of the country was thrown under the shadow of the magnates of attraction. There was no time for thought. The inexhaustible reservoir of oil was scientifically described. Its center was here. Its limits were there. Superstitious capital sat down within the magic ring, and it was not until the devotees were crowded out that it stepped forth into the cold of unexplored territory. In some cases, large fortunes were rapidly amassed; in others, they were hopelessly lost. Riddle, Miller & Co., in those days of prejudiced investment, committed a breach of financial decorum. They stepped out of the valley, flanked the rising excitement, labored unseen and unheard of for a time on the east side of the hill, and are now commencing to reap the fruits of their labor. With open hand they receive the steady advance of capital, which, having penetrated the intervening thicket at the base of the hill, is surprised to find itself anticipated by a judicious and judicious management effected. The state road has been rendered comparatively obsolete. The traffic from Pithole to the river, and vice versa, has been attracted by liberal inducement from its original course, and now bisects the farm. The upper portion of the farm has been laid out into suitable building lots, of which no less than eighty have been leased for a term of years. Forty buildings now grace the rising eminence; many more are in course of erection; the clang of the carpenter's hammer is heard in the land. Similar and equally enthusiastic scenes always are manifesting from Bull Town to numerous points. A large hotel, covering four lots, will be speedily erected. Mr. Hyner told me to place his name on the list for $1 000, to aid in the erection of a church. Bull Run, which, in the early days of oil years was a welcome rest to the weary traveler, is now a laughing-stock for the modern novelties. Pastilious epicures will soon forsake the luxury of Mine Host Fleming, and dine *à la carte* on the hill. The rental of the town leases will produce an annual revenue of $8,000. The Titusville *Petroleum Reporter* very justly observes: "This place is called Adamsville, and promises to be a very desirable interior town. That portion of the farm leased for boring purposes is a worthy handmaid of the rising town. There are in this section of the farm, up to date, nine oil wells, all likely to be tested during the present week. They may be epitomized as follows:

No. 62—Shows 345 feet deep.
No. 63—Just commenced drilling.
No. 34—400 feet deep.
No. 32—250 feet deep.
No. 29—175 feet deep.
No. 5—Struck a 65 feet vein at 64 feet; makes rumbling noise yet; 175 feet deep.
No. 33—Just commenced.
No. 7—Testing; 650 feet deep.

As No. 62 is on the eve of completion, it may be interesting to present the geological data proposed by the efficient manager:

Dug to the rock, 17 feet 6 inches.
Sand rock, 50 feet; showing oil and other measures.
Slate rock, 50 feet.
Second sand rock, 100 feet.
First water vein, 115 feet.
Slate, 150 feet.
Second sand vein, 165 feet.
Through second sand, 200.
Passed through slate and soap-stone, with occasional shale strata, until 500 feet deep.
Third sand, 500 feet.
Through do., 540.

Under third sand rock had five feet mud vein, which gave a great deal of trouble; then slate and soap-stone until 600 feet, where the fourth sand rock was struck.

At 613 feet, struck a mud vein two feet thick.
At 625 feet, struck another mud-thrower.
Then hard rock to the point where still drilling.

In each of the mud veins, and in the crevice, was plenty of gas, with a good show of oil in the pumpings. All hands anticipate a good well.

A resume of the operations of the Hyner Oil Company may be expected, and the friends who have capital invested in the enterprise. Those Spartan virtues, energy and perseverance, have again been exercised with a well-merited success. A narrow prejudice which smiled at the well-timed efforts has been set at nought. Now that success is a realized fact, and wells are nearing completion with every prospect of an abundant yield, there are mysterious whispers of "I said to buy." How much will you take?—and capital at last bends the knee, and solicits the crumbs from the master's table.

Marvellous are the changes of the past few years. As a boy Mr. Hyner paddled his canoe from Franklin, when the camp fires of Cornplanter illumined the Allegheny hills of the river. As a man he essayed his fortunes in the wilderness which has realized so much wealth. When others have failed, skill and capital have sometimes failed, an adventurous spirit has mounted the golden ladder of fortune. Very respectfully, Thomas Williams.

Zoe.

Go and see Zoe.

Closing Up.

Those thirteen choice and only remaining unsold lots at McFarland's Grove, East Liberty, are to be sold at auction, on each of which many can secure a home, on to-morrow afternoon, 24th, at 2½ o'clock, on the premises. A free excursion train, conveying persons to and from the sale free, will leave the Pennsylvania Depot to-morrow afternoon at two o'clock, as usual.

The Great Silk Sale.

Bates & Bell, 24 Fifth street.

Zoe.

Goe and see Zoe.

Remember

McClarran's drug store 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

Zoe,

At the Opera House to-night.

For Sale.

One two story frame dwelling containing seven rooms, situated on Boyle street, Allegheny city. Owner about to leave the city. Inquire at No. 78 Boyle street.

Zoe,

At the Opera House to-night.

The Great Silk Sale.

Bates & Bell, 21 Fifth street.

The Great Silk Sale.

Bates & Bell, 21 Fifth street.

The Great Silk Sale.

Bates & Bell, 21 Fifth street.

Zoe and Gilbert,

In the great sword combat.

Cheap Overcoats.

Only 830 for a fine Beaver or Chinchilla overcoat; also, fine business suits, at Wm. Ladley & Co.'s, No. 52 St. Clair street.

Zoe,

In her wild Arab dance.

The Great Silk Sale.

Bates & Bell, 21 Fifth street.

Zoe,

The beautiful Ottan sylph.

The Great Silk Sale.

Bates & Bell, 21 Fifth street.

Zoe,

At the Opera House to-night.

THE ENGLISH CONFEDERATE COTTON LOAN TAKERS.—The Paris correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says: "I think it fairly presumable that the extraordinary list of names of Englishmen, lately published in New York, as having subscribed for large sums to the Confederate loan, was a hoax from beginning to end; that the gentlemen there have been sent to the London papers from Mr. Gladstone, the editor of the *Times*, Mr. Beresford Hope, and others. We may certainly know Briggs, some of the names in the list set down for large sums are those of people not having a dollar to bless themselves with. This is a very curious canard, for I believe there can be no doubt that the list was laid before Mr. Seward under circumstances calculated to induce him to believe in its authenticity."

SAYS a London letter by the last steamer: "Of the cattle plague, out of 4,108 cows kept in the eastern parishes of this city, 963 have died, and 1,501 have been sold—the latter item belngas ominous as the former, for the cow-keepers and graziers get rid of infected beasts as soon as possible, and the animals carry the plague into other sheds, or supply filthy food for the community. Norfolk, Essex, Suffolk, Leicestershire and Northumberland report their losses as on the increase, and the pest prevails in some parts of Scotland, while Irish cattle, bought at Morpeth Fair, have died of it by dozens."

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23, 1865. NO. 37.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

GENERAL OFFICERS TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

The Islands Near Charleston.

Increase in the Regular Army.

QUARTERMASTERS CALLED TO ACCOUNT.

Certificates of Indebtedness Redeemed.

Day of National Thanksgiving.

Incident in the North Carolina Convention.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 23.

Muster Out of General Officers.

The exact nature of the proposition of Gen. Grant to muster out the General officers, heretofore alluded to in these dispatches, is to discharge all except those who have been permanently disabled by reason of wounds received in battle, or by disease contracted while in the service.

The Islands near Charleston.

Strenuous efforts are being made to get the President to revoke the order issued by Gen. Sherman shortly after the fall of Charleston, assigning the sea islands for the use of the freedmen, and to return the property to its former owners. There are now forty thousand freedmen located on the islands, and to dispossess them would be productive of much misery and suffering.

The Regular Army.

The proposition to increase the regular army has been fully discussed at the Army Headquarters here, by Gen. Grant, Thomas, Meade, Hancock, and others, and Gens. Grant will recommend that it be increased to seventy-five thousand men, the infantry force to consist of forty regiments of four battalions each. The plan is favored by Secretary Stanton.

At the request of the Quartermaster General the pay of a large number of officers has been stopped by the Paymaster General, until they render to the Quartermaster's department their returns and accounts required by law. Among the delinquents are the following:—S. A. Andrews, 195th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Capt. W. Bongman, 3rd Pennsylvania Cavalry; Capt. James Baird, A. Q. M. Camden, Arkansas; Lieut. S. B. Barnes, 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry; Lieut. D. M. Bailey, 19th Pennsylvania Cavalry; Lieut. T. J. Barry, A. Q. M., 15th Tennessee Cavalry; Lieut. W. S. Daily, Battery F, 3rd Pennsylvania artillery; Lieutenant F. H. Brown, 16th Pennsylvania; Lieutenant D. S. Buckton, 1st Pennsylvania cavalry; Assistant Surgeon Wm. Beach, 75th Ohio volunteers; Lieutenant Colonel W. Cain, 11th Indiana volunteers; Major Fred. Codin, Assistant Quarter Master, Brownsville, Tennessee; Captain G. A. Clark, 4th Minnesota volunteers; Captain Cecil Clay, 5th Pennsylvania volunteers; Lieutenant E. L. Cauffman, 3d Pennsylvania cavalry; Lieutenant E. D. Cary, A. R. Q. M., 50th Illinois volunteers; Lieutenant Presley Cannon, Battery K, 2d Pennsylvania artillery; Captain Jere Delories, 1st Michigan artillery; Captain Samuel B. Davis, 77th Pennsylvania volunteers; Lieutenant J. M. Davis, 14th Ohio volunteers; Lieutenant F. Doughty, 2d Penn. cavalry; Lieut. E. D. Dunn, 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Assitant Surgeon H. J. Durant, 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry; Lieut. G. F. Ellison, 5th Indiana Battery; Capt. Jacob Fotsel, 2d Ohio Volunteers; Capt. J. E. Fleming, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry; Lieut. P. H. Foutz, 23d Ohio Volunteers; Captain Samuel Fitch, 2nd Pennsylvania Volunteers; Lieut. F. W. Lee, A. Q. M., 1st Kentucky Volunteers; Lieut. John Freerich, Signal Officer, 97th Ohio Volunteers; Captain Simon G. Gray, 3d Iowa Volunteers; Lieut. G. W. Gilchrist, 13th Illinois Volunteers; Lieutenant Allen W Gray, 51st Illinois Volunteers; Major Lewis Handalsy, 10th Tennessee Cavalry; Captain F. Hale, 1st Michigan artillery; Captain Paul Liggins, battery C, 2d Pennsylvania artillery; Captain Israel Hocklin, 16th Michigan volunteers; Captain E. Hinckley, 6th New York cavalry; Lieut. Wm. Henderson, 5th Pennsylvania volunteer's; Captain I. Hastings, 2d Pennsylvania cavalry; Captain P. F. Hanson, 2d Pennsylvania cavalry; Lieutenant James Y. Humphreys, Adjutant 2d Pennsylvania artillery; Lieutenant H. A. Hadger, 26th Kentucky volunteers; Lieutenant C. B. Hoodlin, 14th Illinois artillery; Lieutenant G. W. Howgate, 87th Indiana volunteers; Lieut. Wm. Holt, A. R. Q. M., 10th Tennessee vols.; Lieut. J. E. Houghton, 29th Indiana volunteers; Lieutenant James A. House, 77th Pennsylvania volunteers; Lieutenant Joseph R. Iredell, Battery L, 2d Pennsylvania artillery; Captain Paul L. Jonge, Battery I, 2d rennsylvania artillery; Captain A. C. Jackson, 16th Pennsylvania volunteers; Capt. Wm. P. Johnston, 16th Pennsylvania volunteers; Lieutenant J. M. Jordan, R. Q. M., 12th Tennessee cavalry; Captain H. C. Kelley, 1st Tennessee artillery; Lieutenant George Kiffen, 18th Indiana volunteers; Lieutenant S. M. K. King, R. Q. M., 3d Pennsylvania cavalry.

Redeemed.

During the week ending yesterday, certificates of indebtedness amounting to $5,160,140 were redeemed by the Treasury.

National Thanksgiving.

A delegation of members of the First Congregational Church of this city will call on the President to-morrow and request him to appoint a day of national thanksgiving. General Crittenden of Kentucky is here. Mr. Caleb Cushing is here, engaged in looking up authorities in a most important cause in which he is employed by the Government, the particulars of which will be given to the public in a few days.

WASHINGTON.

Rumors of a Cabinet Change.

ALEX. H. STEPHENS GONE HOME.

Resignation of Generals McCook and Franklin.

Currency Issued to National Banks.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 21.

Rumored Cabinet Change.

General Butler has departed. The rumor has prevailed to-day that he will return very shortly to accept a position in the Cabinet. Whether true or not, it is certain that he is making arrangements with a view to reside here during the winter, and that although it is well understood that he had prepared a speech on negro suffrage, and proposed to deliver the same here, he cancelled his engagement at the last moment, on the ground that his time would be so taken up that he would be unable to keep it.

Alexander H. Stephens

Left here to-day for his home in Georgia.

Pardons.

One hundred and eighty-one pardons were granted to-day by the President, among them that of ex-Congressman Boyce, of South Carolina.

Brevetted.

Brigadier General A. Willich has been brevetted Major General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the Atlanta campaign.

Resignation.

Major General Alexander McDowell McCook, has resigned his commission and will hereafter identify himself with the Butterfield Overland Express.

Major General W. B. Franklin will resign his position in order to accept the Presidency of the Colt's Arms Manufacturing Company, at Hartford, Conn.

National Currency Issued.

During the week ending to-day, $3,127,100 in National currency was issued by the Treasury to the National Banks.

Internal Revenue.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were $422,647.

RALEIGH, N. C.

President Johnson's Dispatch.

What Effect it Had on the Convention.

Rebel Debt Thrown Overboard.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

RALEIGH, N. C., October 19, *via* WASHINGTON, October 22.

The President's dispatch, received yesterday, advising the repudiation of the war debt, created great consternation in the Convention. Only one hour before, the consideration of the debt had been postponed for future action, and all interested in its payment were jubilant. The rebel element and many Unionists denounced the terms of the dispatch bitterly, and intense excitement ensued. Probably no faction was ever more completely checkmated than was the one which desires the assumption of the debt. It had just completed the following bargain:—The Provisional Treasurer, Worth, having avowed himself in favor of paying the debt, was to be brought out by the secessionists as a candidate for Governor. His record being far brighter as a Unionist than Holden's, these Union men could make that a pretense for supporting him. Worth candidates for the Legislative were also to receive their support, and these would secure the payment of the debt, which the secessionists, on their part, were to assist in postponing for the action of the Legislature. These Unionist having first fixed an hour for adjournment, were to let the bill declaring all offices filled by those who had taken the Confederate oath, go by default. In pursuance of this plan, the calendar had been cleared of everything, except the ordinance vacating these offices, and an extended debate upon it was going on when the fatal telegram arrived. A rapid consultation took place. Those who had intended to favor the postponement became action upon the debt was not necessary to being received at Washington, found themselves forced to unite with the repudiationists and reconsider the vote fixing the adjournment at five o'clock the next morning. In the three sessions which have since been held, the assumptionists fought desperately to prevent definite action, but were finally forced either to yield or to take the responsibility of making a direct issue with the President. This action of Mr. Johnson has greatly strengthened the hands of the true men in the Convention and throughout the State.

NORTH CAROLINA REBEL DEBT.

President Johnson's Dispatch to Gov. Holden.

WASHINGTON, October 21.—The following is the dispatch sent by President Johnson to Gov. Holden, already referred to:

WASHINGTON CITY, October 18th, 1865.

W. H. Holden, Provisional Governor

SIR—Your dispatch has been communicated to all the rebellion against the United States should be repudiated finally and forever. The great mass of the people should not be taxed to pay a debt to aid the cause of the rebellion. Those implying the fact, if left to themselves, were opposed to. Let those who have given their means for the rebellion look to the States which gave the power they tried to establish in violation of law, the Constitution and the will of the people. They must meet their fate. It is their misfortune, not yours. Inculcate this in your address to any State professing themselves loyal to the Government of the United States and in the Union. Every dollar of debt created by North Carolina should be exonerated from the payment of every dollar of indebtedness created to aid in carrying on the rebellion. I trust and hope that the Legislature of North Carolina will wash their hands of everything that partakes in the slightest degree of sympathy with the rebellion and that they will place themselves firmly by the strong arm of the Government in carrying out the obligations imposed by the Constitution of the Union.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

Cyprian Murdered in Washington.

WASHINGTON, October 22.—Harriet Wilkes, Good Wife, Lady Cyprian, was murdered last night at her house in Thirteen-and-a-half street. It is supposed she was killed by her former paramour, Levi L. Farwell, because her connection caused that lady to be strangled and subsequently pushed in a closet where the body was found. The coroner's jury returned a verdict that the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau they believed chloroform had been administered and that she was subsequently choked. This is the first murder in the city for many months, diamond rings from her fingers and other jewelry. The deceased was originally from Albany, New York.

A GRAND SPECULATION.

A New City---The Late Excursion.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, October 20, 1865.

The special dispatches of the COMMERCIAL have furnished its readers with the principal incidents of the late "excursion through the oil regions" of editors and correspondents of newspapers, and it only remains to briefly notice the object of the raid, as it has been called. The excursionists, who were the guests of Hons. C. V. Culver and Galusha A. Grow, were kept in blissful ignorance of the object of their visit until they reached a place called Reno, or *Rhino* where they found it. Reno is the name given to some twelve hundred unimproved acres, situated on the Allegheny river, four miles south of Oil City, and owned by Hon. Charles Vernon Culver and Galusha A. Grow. The place was named by Maj. Gen. Burnside, in honor of the late Gen. Reno, who gallantly fell at Antietam, and who, for gallant services performed in Burnside's Hatteras Expedition, was among the first promotions to Major General. It is proposed to establish a city at Reno, which, without any disrespect to the memory of the departed young soldier whose name it bears, would probably sound better if properly spelled Rhino, as money is at the bottom of it. Reno is to be the cause of the death of Oil City, as the latter place is to be isolated from all communication with the business world by rail and water.

In order to build up this town of Reno, which is to be the head of navigation on the Allegheny, and the grand railroad centre of the oil regions, Mr. Culver, (who is the business head of the concern,) proposes to form a joint stock company, which will represent a capital of ten millions of dollars, the "whole amount of which stock, when subscribed, is to be placed in the United States Treasury, and will bear six per cent. interest." A board of thirteen directors, one each from twelve of the principal cities, and one from the embryo city of Reno, the latter to be President, and who will be Galusha A. Grow, are to take charge of the interests of the company. By the liberal and well matured plans of the managers, assisted by the efforts of those of the excursionists who have become interested since their visit to Reno, it is thought "the entire capital stock of the company will be taken in ten days at *ten per cent. premium!*" This premium will furnish a working capital of one million dollars, which sum is to be further increased by the sale of lots in the proposed city. It is then proposed to put down five hundred wells at a cost of three thousand dollars each. Calculating (like the childless Mrs. Toodles with the doorplate, that if she should have a daughter, and that daughter should grow to be a woman, and marry a man named Thompson with a P, how handy said door-plate would be) that oil should be struck in one hundred wells, and that they will average ten barrels each, they would have one thousand barrels of oil per day, which would realize $1,800,000 per year, or three hundred days. By this plan, it is claimed, which the reader may fail to see, the stockholders can only lose the interest of their money and any premium they may pay for stock, while Mr. Culver will make, in any event, handsomely by the operation.

The foregoing is a brief and fair statement of the plan, as disclosed by the projectors of this excursion, which had no other object. We give the managers of the scheme the benefit of its publication in your columns unsolicited, and leave the public to judge of its merits without comment. But one question that will puzzle all to answer, as it is probably a part of the undeveloped plan, is how are the Directors to become depositors in the United States Treasury? There are other minor matters in connection with this plan yet undeveloped, which will doubtless be made known to the public through the traveling agents, who are to hawk the stock through the Northern cities and towns.

Official Vote of Clarion County.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CLARION, October 19.

The official vote of Clarion county for Auditor General is as follows: Hartranft, 1,177; Davis, 1,967, Copperhead majority, 790. A Union gain over last year of 263.

L. E. W.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

Highly Interesting.

Barnum to Build a New Museum—The Fifty Million Loan—The Freedmen of Tennessee—Naval Estimates—Interesting Foreign Correspondence—French Sufferers by the Rebel Loan—Detective McWilliams Discharged—Death of Dr. Berry—Indian Antiquities in Ohio—Doings of the Indian Commissioners, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, October 22.—A piece of ground located on Union square has been contracted for by Mr. Barnum, on which he intends to build a museum edifice. The ground covers over seven lots. Work will be commenced in May next, and it is intended to have the building completed by the 1st of January 1867. It will be six stories in height, fire-proof, and contain peculiar facilities for reaching the upper stories.

The Washington special to a Sunday paper says: The President will shortly issue a proclamation appointing a national day of prayer and thanksgiving for peace throughout the land.

The reports heretofore that the fifty million loan has all been taken up are incorrect. The indications at the Treasury to-day were that by Monday it will all be subscribed for. The funding policy will then cease for the present. Such amounts as may be in excess of that amount, and on the way to the Department, will be duly credited.

The Freedmen's Bureau has received official information that in the Nashville, Tennessee, District the issuing of rations to the freedmen has been stopped, and all of the hospitals discontinued, which will have the effect of forcing the colored people there rely upon their own energies for support.

Official returns received at the Bureau, place the number of freedmen in hospital, in the States of South Carolina, at 1,586.

The estimates of the Secretary of the Navy last year, were one hundred and thirty-nine million dollars. For the next fiscal year, his estimates are but thirty millions.

A very interesting presentment of political, social and miscellaneous affairs and events in England, France and Europe, is furnished in the *Herald's* correspondence, from the capitals of all these countries. Among their contents is a disclosure of an arrangement which, it is said, was entered into between the employers of Louis Napoleon and Maximilian at the time of the establishment of the Mexican Empire, by which a pledge to sustain that establishment against all foes was made by the former potentate, and by which in return Maximilian stipulated in case he should die without issue, that Mexico should become a French colony. It appears that the aristocracy and financiers of England are not the only Europeans of their respective classes who were victimized by the Jeff. Davis Confederacy, as some Frenchmen of note are mentioned as having suffered to an uncomfortable extent through investments in the secession loan.

In Italy the excitement caused among the people by the Finance Minister's announcement of the necessity for raising by taxes the exceedingly burthensome taxes, has been allayed by the Government officials, acknowledging its error and promising to make speedy correction in a manner that will relieve the burdens of the factory. Notwithstanding the hostile attitude toward exchange of the kingdoms of Italy and Austria, the former is said to be considerably benefitted by a strong force, the former is diminishing hers.

The coroner's jury in the case of Mr. McWilliams, the detective, shooting Johnson yesterday in Courtlandt street, found a verdict justifying the act, and McWilliams was discharged.

Aside in the railroad station at Flushing, Long Island, was blown open with powder by burglars, on Friday night, and robbed of eight thousand dollars.

Dr. Abraham J. Berry, who was the first Mayor of Williamsburg, died in that place last night, aged 72 years.

The *Herald's* special says, Acting surgeon MacGowan has just returned from the great Central Park, and will report to-day as to whether he was sent by Secretary Harlan, having been detained by the Secretary of War, in charge of the Museum of the American Geographical Statistical Society, to make ethnological observations. On his way back he visited, at the request of the American Ethnological Society, the Indian Mounds in Ohio, to make inquiries concerning the alleged disinterment of effigies and Hebrew inscriptions. We learn that on the subject of the latter subject, he reports that the evidence is strong, as to the genuineness and authenticity of the effigies, which were discovered years ago, and that one of them appears to be of Chinese workmanship, while there is slight room for doubt as to those which have just been disinterred. The question of their antiquity requires further investigation. The "mounds at Coshocton, Ohio, which contain bones and relics, described by Squiers, Davis and others, as evidence of Indians, prove to be merely the burial grounds of the Moravian missionaries who resided there years ago. Dr. Berry, of Newark there have recently been discovered traces of an extensive system of drainage, evidently of a period of the Mound Indians, and indicating a large population, in the shape of habitation than antiquity had hitherto supposed.

A letter, received at the Indian Bureau to-day from the Commissioners, who have left to meet the Commissioners lately dispatched to treat with the Indians of that section, had arrived, and found the Sioux and Blackfeet Indians at the Platte, but about eight hundred lodges had assembled one hundred and twenty miles above, who were deterred from treating with the delegates at the Forks of the Platte, fearing that they might together to be entrapped. The letter also states that it is evident that the delegation had been there two weeks too

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1865.

THE NEW SPECULATION IN THE OIL REGION.

Speculation in the Venango oil region has taken a new turn. A new novelty, if not more oil, has been struck. It was told to the late ex-cursionists when they reached the spot hence-forth to be known as Reno. Our correspondent calls it *Rhino*—a confounding of names and ideas suggestive, to say the least. To make known this speculation and enlist the press in its favor, was the object of the late excursion through the oil region. The scheme is one of decided magnificence. Some of its features are novel in the extreme, for instance, the one which permits partners to draw out at any time without loss. Nobody is to lose anything, but there is a chance for fortunes for all. Had the innumerable oil companies which have been organized during the last year, only known this grand secret, nobody would have lost anything. How the capital of ten millions is to be deposited in the United States Treasury, is not yet fully explained. That is another secret to be made known hereafter. Nothing could be more captivating than the show of wells *to be bored*, the vast amount of oil *to be obtained*, the immense profits *to be made*, the grand success *to be achieved*. It is true, the speculation, which as yet, is only on paper, and in the pockets of Mr. Grow, Mr. Culver, and their associates, sounds remarkably like hundreds of others on a smaller scale, as an army of holders of scrip, based on wells *to be* bored and oil *to be* obtained, can testify. All of these speculations were "sure things," but we suppose that the Reno speculation is much surer.

The development of the oil region, the building up of towns and cities, the successful employment of capital, are among the great objects which we would be glad to promote. If this scheme, which has been but partly disclosed, will do this, and without the losses that have been made in similar undertakings, it certainly should have the favor of everybody. But, considering the experience of the past, men who have money will be apt to be cautious how they put it into this project, the very magnificence of which, and the way it is brought out, are well calculated to suggest doubts concerning its feasibility. We think the projectors have told too much, or told it not well. Men who have more money than they know what to do with, have a right to spend it in whatever way they see fit,—if it is lawful. So success to Reno—or Rhino—whichever it is.

THE RADICAL OPPOSITION TO THE PRESIDENT.

The Boston *Advertiser* refers to Mr. Wendell Phillips, the leader of the radicals in opposition to the President, and of whom we have a small, weak echo hereabouts, as being "as good a representative as can be found of that class of anti-slavery men who are now anxious to drive the wedge between the President and the party which elected him, and thus to renew and perfect the disastrous alliance of former years between the democratic party and Southern sectionalism." After stating the views and purposes of Mr. Phillips and his select party the *Advertiser*, which represents the average Republican sentiment in New England, forcibly remarks:

"All this shows how easy it is for a man of quick wit and sharp tongue, accustomed to image-breaking and to the peslimist view of human society, so to state the case as to daub the hopes of such as may differ with him. It is not thus, however, that a battle like this is to be won. Impartial suffrage is not to be carried by showing that it is already lost; the efforts of the Democratic party to gain possession of the Government on a sectional issue are not to be defeated by breaking up all relations between the President and the friends of sound national progress and of impartial justice. Faith, courage, forbearance, a full appreciation of human motives, even where methods differ, have something to do in this contest, as well as that gloomy forecast which is so easy and yet so profitless. To a sense of this truth, at least, we have no doubt that Mr. Phillips and those who ride in labor with him will awaken the people very speedily."

Had we undertaken to do so, we could not have so exactly expressed our own views as the above expresses them, as to the duty and policy of extending a generous support to President Johnson. There were but few periods of the war when doubt and some degree of dissatisfaction did not exist as to the course of Lincoln and his policy, but every reflecting loyal man felt it to be his duty to keep with him, and him with them, for it could be only through mutual concession and many trials that the Union could be saved. To do otherwise would be to consign to wreck and ruin, everything. The two cases are parallel. Mr. Phillips and his select party of radicals were opposed to and denounced Mr. Lincoln just as they are opposed to and denounce Mr. Johnson. We need not make the application or take time for the deductions which every intelligent man will make for himself.

Coming Right.—The Pittsburgh *Gazette* is coming right. The fact is not of much consequence, nevertheless, we put it down to the credit of good intentions. It comes out for "intelligent suffrage," for which we have, from the start, been contending, not only as the right principle, but the true solution of the question of suffrage. It furthermore evinces a disposition to abate the virulence of its opposition to the President, it having recalled from the N. Y. *Tribune* the assurance, (which we published weeks ago,) that "in his forthcoming message "the President will fully recognize the manhood "of the negro, but would qualify and limit his "rights of suffrage, by education or property; "when found to be possessed of either of these "Mr. Johnson thinks he ought to be allowed "to vote."

The *Gazette* thinks "the friends of manhood suffrage might do worse than accept this." We will add that, had the *Gazette* but waited for the development of the President's policy, instead of running off in a crazy fit on mere assumption, it would not have made the pitiful exhibition it now does of crawling back with the humble confession that the President, after all, is right. It gives us some satisfaction to note that, though tardy in doing it, the *Gazette*, at last, follows our lead.

Negroes as Witnesses.—The emancipation measure has commenced its raid upon the slave code, as we some time since predicted it would. The question of admitting negroes as witnesses in courts is discussed in Southern papers, and is finding its way into Southern politics. And, we may add, it is getting along unexpectedly well. Some object to their admission in cases involving the interests of white parties, on the ground that they do not understand the nature and obligations of an oath. This is well answered by others, who say that the objection implies that, in cases involving only the interests of negroes, it is of no consequence whether the black witness understands the oath and tells the truth or not. It is, however, a foregone conclusion that, with the reconstruction policy, that colored witnesses shall be admitted, and have the protection and privileges of courts, like the rest of the people. The old slave code will have to give way on the point.

Loyalty in the South.—That there is plenty of disloyal feeling among the late rebels, we entertain no doubt. That all the measures tending to Union spring from real Union sentiments, we do not affirm. Yet the tendency of State movements is as favorable as could be expected under the circumstances. And that there is, and has been, a sincere Unionism lingering in the South, all through the rebellion, is a matter of firm belief. That belief is not shaken by the intemperate gusts of passion and disloyalty that occasionally burst forth from individuals and meetings. In this article of belief, we have the misfortune to differ from one of our cotemporaries, remarkable for the gentleness of temper, suavity of style and closeness of discrimination, which have of late distinguished its columns. Unionism may be safely admitted and cherished, while a firm and steady hand is kept on rampant disloyalty.

Fenian Bonds.—The Fenians, it is said, are about to supplement their bond of love and brotherhood by certain other bonds of a pecuniary nature. We are not informed on what capital they are to be based, nor in whose name they are to be issued, nor in what market they are to be sold. Great enterprises cannot be carried on without money. The old O'Connell Repeal Fund depended on direct contributions, which were largely supplied. The bond method, just now, will have the unfortunate prestige of the cotton bonds to struggle against. Till they are issued, we must restrain our curiosity as to their form and character.

The action of the Episcopal General Convention, in refusing to return thanks for the restoration of peace and the "removal of the cause" of the rebellion, is measurably explained by the fact that the master spirit in that body is Bishop Elliott, of Georgia. He is one of the most pestilent and unrepentant rebels in the South,—a fact not so remarkable, however, as that the majority in the Convention should be so nearly in accord with him. When the Church, North as well as South, developes so much that is wrong, both of head and heart, what wonder is it that the State should be found to be not altogether right?

THE LATE BISHOP POTTER—FUNERAL DISCOURSE OF BISHOP STEVENS.

The funeral discourse of Bishop Stevens on the death of Bishop Potter is an unpretending production, being a rehearsal of the virtues and christian labors of the deceased, and concluding as follows:

"Few men cared less for the honors of the episcopate; few used the office more as the instrument of largest good, and as a necessary consequence follow-ing the divine law of God, who has said, 'Them that honor me will I honor.' Few men were more honored in their episcopate, not within their own church alone, but by all denominations of christians, and by all the good and intelligent classes of the State. He made no show of power; it rather emanated from him than was wielded by him. In disentangling complex questions, in adjusting parochial and ministerial differences, in settling disputed questions of rubic and canon, in harmonizing opposing classes, in drawing out what was in men, and in moulding them for his several schemes of work and agencies, he was pre-eminent; and in all he displayed a quiet but effective power; the more effective because quiet, which enabled him to accomplish easier the designs in a period of great church excitement, in times of peculiary depression, and in times of prosperity, with a wisdom which has been endorsed by glorious results."

SPEECH BY SECRETARY SEWARD.

Vindication of the Administration Policy.

The President Right---The Cabinet a Unit.

Words of Truth and Soberness.

The friends and neighbors of Secretary Seward, on his recent visit to his home in Auburn, called on him in large numbers to congratulate him upon his escape from assassination, to renew their expressions of friendship and sympathy, and to listen to whatever he might choose to say in reference to the present aspect of political affairs. Dr. Hawley made a neat speech couched in eloquent and touching terms, when the distinguished Secretary proceeded to have one of those familiar "talks" with his "good friends," which the people at large have come to feel are equally addressed to them,—for by his services and sufferings, Mr. Seward has endeared himself to every loyal heart in the land. He commenced with a beautiful exordium, which we reluctantly omit, from the want of room. "The civil war," he said, "is ended. Death has removed his victims; liberty has crowned her heroes, and humanity has canonized her martyrs; the sick and the stricken are cured; the surviving combatants are fraternizing; and the country, the object of our just pride and lawful affection, once more stands " collected and composed, firmer, stronger, and more " majestic than ever before, without one cause of danger even of discontent at home, and without an enemy " in the world. [Applause.] Why should we not rejoice and congratulate each other on this change, and upon the new " prospects which open before us."

Referring to the sad fate of Mr. Lincoln, he came at once to President Johnson. We give the speech entire:

In the place of Abraham Lincoln, we have a new President. To most of you he is personally unknown. The people around me, with their customary thoughtfulness, are inquiring of those who are nearer to him than they are, what is the manner of the man. Johnson is and what manner of President he may be expected to be. When, in truth, treason, laying aside, for the moment, the awful mystery of its own dark design, and investing itself with the always attractive and homely character of domestic affection, sought to divide fight through the Senate-chamber and announced, as already completed, a dissolution of the Union, then a leader, who should be as first a Senatorial and afterward a popular leader, was required, to awaken sleeping loyalty and patriotism throughout the land, to rouse its unconscious hosts and to inspire them with the resolution needed to rescue the constitution, suppress the rebellion and preserve the integrity of the republic. [Applause.] To me, reason seemed to suggest, in this case, as it necessarily resulting from circumstances, that that leader, if he should be available, inflexible and devoted patriot, should also be a citizen of a border slave State—a slave holder in practice, though not in principle, and yet in principle and association a Democrat. Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, completely filled those complex conditions, and with entire confidence the whole American people he assumed the great responsibility. [Loud applause.] The insurrectionary storm [Rainstorm. Hailstorm. Inaudible.] defiant, and announced, to the astonishment of mankind, that a new political power, founded on slavery, was building by usurpation within forbidden borders was finished upon the corner-stone of slavery. [Applause.] Congress, assembled, Lincoln, with decision, not unaccompanied by characteristic prudence, convened Congress, and with a unanimity which astonished friend and enemy alike, and which could only be explained by the fact that the conspiracy was not merely a secession movement, but a public enemy. [Applause.] Andrew Johnson accepted the new conditions of his popular leadership with [Inaudible.] promptness, energy, and thenceforward he openly and freely declared not only that the *erection* of the new edifice should be prevented, but the corner-stone of slavery itself, the root of all our past as well as of all our then future dangers, should be uplifted and removed, and cast out from the republic. Renewed applause. Whatever may have been thought by you, or by me, or by others, at that time, it is now apparent that the attempted revolution culminated when the national banner was for the first time successfully replanted by the national arms on the battlements of Sumpter, and when Tennessee, first among the Border States which had been invaded by military force, the rebellion offered once more a foothold and a resting place to the authorities of the Union. From that time, while it was yet necessary to prosecute the war with assurance as human nature had never before exerted, it was at the same time equally needful, who wisdom which has never been surpassed, to preserve the beneficent work of restoring the Union, and harmonizing the great political family which, although it had been temporarily distracted, was destined, nevertheless, to live and grow forever under that majestic protection. [Loud applause.] The election of slavery was thenceforth equally an element of persistent war and of returning peace. Continued applause.] He neither reads history with care nor considers the ways of Providence with reverence, who does not see that, for the prosecution of these results, the work of conquering a peace was as important as the work of conquering it by the sword for purposes of war and peace, Andrew Johnson was fitly appointed to be a provisional Governor in Tennessee [The first of a series of Provisional Governors afterwards to be assigned to the insurrectionary States, and was subsequently elected Vice-President, and in the last contingency inaugurated President of the United States. Renewed applause. We are continually hearing debates concerning the extent and authority of the plan of restoration. New conventions, North and South, call it the President's plan. All speak of it as if it were the result of his developments. On the contrary, we now see that it is not specially Andrew Johnson's plan, nor was it planned by any person. It is the plan which abruptly yet distinctly offered itself to the last administration, at the moment I have before referred to, when the work of restoration was to begin; at the moment when, although by the world unperceived, it did begin, and it is the only plan which it the present itself; and therefore is the only possible plan which then or ever afterward could be adopted. Great applause.] This plan, although occasionally requiring variation of details, nevertheless admits of no substantial change or modification. It could neither be enlarged or contracted. State conventions in loyal States, however favorable, in disloyal States, however hostile, could not lawfully or effectually shape it. Legislatures, and even the people themselves, when amending the Constitution of the United States, can only bring the rebellious States into the old sovereign sanction. In the meantime, the executive and legislative authorities of Congress can do no more than discharge their proper functions in protecting the recently insurgent States from anarchy during the intervening period, while this plan is being carried into execution. [Applause.] It is essential to its success that the insurrectionary States shall, by themselves and for themselves, accept and adopt this plan, and thereby submit themselves to and recognize the national authority. This is what I meant when I said Mr. Adams, in a public period, will be seen and recall, that in the sense in which the word *subjugation* has been used by the executive of the United States, at home and abroad, it was not the expectation or purpose of this Government that the Southern States should be subjugated; but that I thought the United States would be brought, by the judiciously mingled exercise of pressure and persuasion, to a condition in which they would voluntarily return to their allegiance. [Applause.] Whatever may have been the explanation which Mr. Adams gave to Lord Somerton, the Prime Minister of England, when that great and, at least, nominally friendly statesman, said that he did not believe that the Federal Union could be restored, because he knew that while any man can lead a horse to the water, no man could make him drink. The plan, therefore, recognizes not the existence, nor even the universal adoption by the late slave States themselves of the amendment of the Federal Constitution, which declares that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime, shall hereafter exist in any part of the United States. [Applause.] The people who have so steadily adhered to the true path of Democratic progress and civilization through all the seductions of peace, and through so many difficulties, inducements and encouragements to perversion in that path during the war, have successfully reduced to a state of disloyalty, laid down their arms, and submitted to the sublime assertion of the political equality of all men, which the founders in their humorous declaration, laid down as the true basis of American Union. [Prolonged applause.] It is certain that the plan of reconciliation which I have thus largely explained, must and will be accepted. [Applause.] It may, however, be hindered or hastened. How can it be hindered? You are yourselves aware of the aspersedious exhibition of passion or discontent in any of the lately rebellious States and argue from it the failure of the plan. You argue justly. Every turbulent and factious person in the lately insurrectionary States is resisting, hindering and delaying the work of restoration to the extent of his ability. But the case is precisely the same with ourselves. Manifestations of doubt, distrust, crimination, contempt or defiance, in the loyal States, are equally injurious, and equally tend to delay the work of reconciliation. How, then, shall it be hastened? I reply, hasten it by the patronage of the President—in the spirit of the Constitution, and in harmony not only with our position, but with the principles of free men with our position, but with the principles of free men with each other." [Applause.] Can we not trust each other? Once we were friends. We have since been enemies. We are friends again. [Renewed applause.] But, whether in friendship or in enmity, in peace or in war, we are and can be nothing else to each other than brethren. [Loud applause.] A few evenings ago an hundred Southern men, who recently had been more or less distinguished and leading revolutionists, visited my house at Washington. They were frank, unreserved and earnest in their assurances of acquiescence and reconciliation as I gave them mine. Harper's party of intelligent Englishmen were in my dwelling at the same time. I introduced the late rebels to the representatives of sympathizing England, and I said to the parties: 'You lately, each of you, thought that the Southern men preferred British rule to citizenship in the United States.' While the Englishmen individually disclaimed, both parties promptly answered, as they do now, that the idea was not merely a delusion, but an absurd mistake. They now know that even during the excitement of the war, the American citizen, whether North or South, really preferred his own country men of every section to any other people in the world. Some of you fear that the President may be too lenient to those Southern leaders who plunged the country into the calamities of civil war, which have been visited by confiscation of property, and hanging of you who have been mastered or bereaved, has any of you suffered more of wrong, insult and injurious violence at the hands of those leaders than he has? Can we not forget, even as he has forgiven? Are you aware that his terms of amnesty to offenders are far more humiliating than those which were offered by Abraham Lincoln? Have you ever seen the majesty of law more firmly maintained than it has been by him in the exercise of discriminating clemency? [Applause.] Some of you seem to have been mightily misled by professions of extreme demonstrations of favor toward the President, made by parties who have heretofore opposed his administration, as well as the [Inaudible.] administration of his predecessor. [Laughter.] And you ask: May not the President yet prove unfaithful to us? For myself, I laid aside partisanship, if I had any, in 1861, when the salvation of the country demanded that sacrifice. It is not, therefore, my purpose to descend to partisanship now. Andrew Johnson laid aside, I am sure, whatever of partisanship he had, at the same time. [Applause.] That bobbin did not allow, but, on the contrary, it forbade collision by the friends of the Union with those who, from the position of the war and of reconciliation which the government had been obliged to pursue. Duty requires absolute and uncompromising fidelity from the policies of those positions, whatsoever, and of whatsoever party they may be. [Applause.] Andrew Johnson has practiced that fidelity against the violence of enemies, to the sacrifice of his fortune, the hazard of his liberty, and even the peril of his life. [Enthusiastic cheering.] The same fidelity is still identified with the success of these policies, and, of course, is necessary to the achievement of their magnificent ends. [Loud applause.] Why should he now abandon those policies, and desert time-honored and favored supporters merely because the dawning success of our efforts has compelled former opponents to approve and accept them? [Renewed applause.] Patriotism and loyalty equally, however, require that fidelity in this case shall be mutual. We shall faithful therefore on your part, and although the security I offer is unnecessary and superfluous, yet I will guarantee fidelity on his part. Renewed cheering. Those who hitherto opposed the President, but now profess to support him, either are sincere or insincere. They must prove which is the fact. If they are sincere, who that has a loyal heart cannot but rejoice in their late though not too long delayed conversion? If they are insincere, are we either less sagacious, or have we less ability than heretofore to detect hypocrisy? Is it the national cause? Perhaps you fear the integrity of the man. I have known a full sense of my accountability, that among all the public men whom I have met or with whom I have been associated or concerned, in this eventful period, no one has seemed to me to be more wholly free from the taint of selfish ambition than Andrew Johnson; none to be more purely and supremely actuated by love of country and good will to mankind. I hope I have said enough of the President. Shall I now speak of his associates in the administration? Johnson is and what manner of President he may be expected to be. When, in truth, treason, laying aside, for the moment, the awful mystery of its own dark design, and investing itself with the always attractive and homely character of domestic affection, sought to divide fight through the Senate-chamber and announced, as already completed, a dissolution of the Union, then a leader, who should be as first a Senatorial and afterward a popular leader, was required, to awaken sleeping loyalty and patriotism throughout the land, to rouse its unconscious hosts and to inspire them with the resolution needed to rescue the constitution, suppress the rebellion and preserve the integrity of the republic. [Applause.] To me, reason seemed to suggest, in this case, as a necessity resulting from circumstances, that that leader, if he should be available, inflexible and devoted patriot, should also be a citizen of a border slave State—a slave holder in practice, though not in principle, and yet in principle and association a Democrat. 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The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1865.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

General Terry, on Saturday, issued an order permitting the organization of the city government of Richmond.

Rations issued by the Government to destitute whites in Richmond cost about $200 per day.

A bar tender named Johnson was shot and mortally wounded at the corner of Washington and Courtland streets, New York, on Saturday morning, by Edward McWilliams, a Jersey City detective. The affair grew out of the election of Johnson's brother from a railroad train by McWilliams, for which the latter has been threatened with violence on coming to New York. Meeting the two in person, words were indulged, and McWilliams asserts he shot his pistol in self defense. Johnson died shortly after reaching the hospital.

The funding process at the National Treasury will cease as soon as the $50,000,000 loan is taken up. Subscriptions in transit above the amount at the time of closing the loan will be received.

A delegation waited upon the President on Saturday to request him to appoint a day of national thanksgiving on account of the return of peace.

Three blocks of buildings were destroyed by fire in Keene, N. H., on Thursday night last.

A fire on Friday night destroyed the woolen mill of Shaw, Taylor & Co., in West Philadelphia. Loss $25,000; insured for $15,000.

A republican ratification meeting was held in Cooper Institute, New York, on Friday evening. The President's reconstruction policy was fully endorsed. Horace Greely, Dr. S. Dickinson, General Kilpatrick, and General Corry, were among the speakers.

The fourth volume of Diplomatic Correspondence, just printed, is taken up entirely with correspondence concerning Spain's maritime jurisdiction over the waters surrounding the Island of Cuba; the revolution against her in St. Domingo; her slave trade; her war with Peru; our relations with Maximilian; with our minister to Austra concerning our relations with that country, and its interest in Maximilian; and with our minister to Denmark, also, on the Maximilian matter. In the matter of Spanish jurisdiction, all negotiations remain in abeyance, Spain, as yet, not having acted on the representations of Minister Koerner. The treaty with Great Britain, guaranteeing the suppression of the slave trade in Cuba, is referred to; and although, says Secretary Seward, the instrument was made at a time and under circumstances which imposed a moral obligation upon Spain, yet the hopes of Great Britain have been signally disappointed. She derives a great portion of her revenue from Cuba, whose prosperity is erroneously ascribed "in some quarters" to the supply of imported labor. We have no treaty with Spain on the subject, but the Secretary reminds her of our treaty with Great Britain, our laws denouncing it as piracy, and our practice, and assures her that the United States would be greatly pleased, if all the obstacles to the complete suppression of the African slave-trade in Cuba, were completely removed. These assurances are made from the purest motives, and made because the identity and cordial relations between the two countries justify their application. There are many letters about the French interference in Mexico, and the Spanish interference in St. Domingo and Peru, in all of which the same views are expressed and the same line of policy indicated. Mr. Wood, our resident minister in Denmark, is rebuked for having exchanged visits with the envoy of Maximilian to St. Petersburgh, Stockholm, and Copenhagen, and instructed to know no State not acknowledged and not known by our State Department. Our Austrian minister writes that he had several conversations with Count Rechberg, by whom he was assured that the only interest Austria feels in Maximilian is a personal interest. "Austria is a continental, not a maritime power," says Count Rechberg; "she holds herself aloof from Maximilian, and has neither means nor inclination to send out forces to maintain the new Empire." Mr. Wood thinks that like a French Emperor knows very well that the United States do not want his power exhibited in Mexico. If he does not, Secretary Seward very broadly intimates the fact when he says in a dispatch to Mr. Corbyn, referring to the St. Domingo war: "It is very hard for a State to retreat from a position that has once been taken; but when, after opposition, every attempt to restore European dominion in America ends in disappointment—a disappointment which may be delayed until a successful close of our troubles shall allow the prestige of the United States to be restored."

Dispatches received at the State Department, from the United States Consul at Liverpool, England, under date of October 6th, bring intelligence of the appearance of the cholera at Southampton, and at places adjacent to that town. The weather throughout England continues of the most unseasonable kind, and the disease known as the underpest has broken out among the cattle in the neighborhood of Woodcott, three miles from Liverpool, and had carried off quite a number of cattle.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS DR. VENETIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

The VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only 75 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process, which renders it infinitely superior to any dye in the market. Being complete in one bottle, preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that RUSTY, DRAB appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired, from a rich brown to a jetty, lustrous black, that will not smut, crock or stain the clothing. Invest 75 cents, and you will be convinced. Sold by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

A. I. MATTHEWS, Manufacturer,
DREAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agts.
oct20-ly

CARPETS.

WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING
OUR NEW STOCK OF
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES,
WOOLEN, COTTON AND LINEN DRUGGETS
AND CRUMB CLOTHS,
DAMASK, REPS AND LACE WINDOW CURTAINS,
Comprising everything new and desirable, which w offer at
Popular Prices.
M'FARLAND & COLLINS,
71 and 73 Fifth Street.
Next Building to the United States Custom House.
oct6

CARPETS.

We are receiving by Ocean steamer Edinburgh, a large assortment of BRUSSELS CARPETS and RUGS, imported direct from the celebrated English manufacturers, Crossby & Sons, and embracing new and beautiful styles never before in this market.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
No. 23 Fifth Street.
oct19

JOHN MAFFETT,
127 First street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Manufacturer of Oil Well Pumps and Tools, Brass and Iron Cocks, Tongs, Clamps, Poles and Couplings, Sand Pumps, Sampson Posts and Walking beam irons, Derrick Wheels and Fittings. We are prepared to furnish the above at the shortest notice and on the best of terms. Address JOHN MAFFETT,
se8 P. O. Box 112.

TREES, VINES, &c.
Our fall catalogue of
Fruit and Ornamental Trees,
EVERGREENS, GRAPE VINES, GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS, &c., is ready, and will be mailed to all who apply. Address JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
se9-3tawdm Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARLES DUFFIELD'S
BEST SUGAR-CURED HAMS,
In store and for sale by
COOK BROS. & CO.,
ly28 No. 12 Smithfield street

NONPAREIL FRENCH VINEGAR
A very superior article of
WINE VINEGAR, IMPORTED.
For sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
ly21-6m 221 and 222 Liberty street.

100 CADDIES QUARTER POUND
Lump, pure Virginia Tobacco, made in Richmond. For sale by
ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
oct12 corner of Smithfield and Water streets.

EGGS.--7 BBLS. FRESH EGGS,
for sale by
GEORGE B. JONES & CO.,
my29 141 Water street.

BARLEY.
A choice article of Canadian Barley, for sale by
D. WALLACE,
oct11 353 Liberty street.

BASE BALLS AND BATS FOR
sale by
JAMES ROWN,
ly8 136 Wood street.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON

First night of the distinguished young tragedian
EDWIN ADAMS,
Who will appear in his capital rendition of the "Prince of Denmark."

THIS (Monday) EVENING, Shakespeare's great masterpiece
HAMLET,
PRINCE OF DENMARK.
Hamlet, Prince of Denmark.....Edwin Adams.
(Supported by a powerful cast.)

SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS
AND SANDFORD'S OPERA TROUPE,
AT MASONIC HALL.
For 6 Nights Only, Commencing
MONDAY EVENING, October 23d.
The largest and most talented Troupe ever organized, numbering EIGHTEEN BRIGHT STARS,
HUGHEY LOUGHERTY,
S. S. SANFORD, and
YOUNG HENGLER,
In new acts every night, supported by the entire strength of the Company.
Doors open at 7. To commence at 7½. Admission 35 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.
SAM. SHARPLEY,
SAM. SANFORD,
CHAS. B. GRISTE, Agent. Proprietors.
oct20-8t

NOTICES.

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.
I have this day associated GEORGE S. FOSTER, M D., with me in the practice of
Homeopathy and Surgery.
Our friends and patrons will find us at all hours prepared to attend all calls, at No. 294 Penn street.
C. M. DAKE, M. D
October 7, 1865.—oct9-3m

OAKLAND PARK, September 18, 1865.
NOTICE.
TO HORSEMEN, OR TO THOSE WHO WISH TO PURCHASE.
Good horses for saddle or harness always on hand, and of the very best blood, for sale. Call and see for yourselves.
H. B. VANVOORHIS.
se19-tf

PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE CO
A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office, No. 51 Fifth street, on
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1865,
from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.
HUGH McELHENY, Secretary.
oct14-td

CENTRAL PARK SKATING CLUB
Stockholders are hereby notified that an assessment of FORTY (40) PER CENT. OF THE CAPITAL STOCK has been levied, payable at the office of the Treasurer, by order of the Board of Managers, on or before the 31st instant.
N. McCLARAN, Treasurer.
oct19-3t 85 Market street.

GREAT WESTERN OIL COMPANY OF OHIO.
Capital Stock.....$150,000.
Working Fund.....25,000.
Par value of each Share.....1,00.
Office, No. 129 Fourth street.
JOHN E. CONDREY, President.
JOHN CROFT, Secretary and Treasurer. oct9-1m

STOCKHOLDERS OF FARMERS AND MECHANICS TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY are requested to pay the fourth instalment of TEN DOLLARS PER SHARE, immediately, at the office of the Treasurer, corner of Third and Wood sts. Those in arrears for former instalments will please give attention to this call and thus enable the managers to execute the work to completion. By order of the Board.
JOHN B. SEMPLE,
oct9-1w Treasurer.

DISSOLUTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership between MICHAEL O'HARA, A. C. SCHULZ and J. R. ROBINSON was dissolved on the 20th day of September, 1865, so far as relates to the said A. C. Schulz. All debts due to the said partnership are to be paid, and those due from the same discharged, at No. 6 Smithfield street where the business will be continued by the said M. O'Hara and J. R. Robinson, under the firm of O'HARA & ROBINSON.
MICHAEL O'HARA,
A. C. SCHULZ,
J. R. ROBINSON.
se27-3tw

INSURANCE.

GLOBE
BY THE HELP OF LIFE INSURANCE every business man saves a competency for old age, or ample provision for his family in case of death.
A POLICY OF LIFE INSURANCE
Is the only investment not subject to taxation.
A POLICY OF LIFE INSURANCE
Is subject to none of the risks of common business stocks, or savings banks.
A POLICY OF LIFE INSURANCE
By revisionary dividends, pays better than money at compound interest.
THE NON-FORFEITING PLANS
Recently introduced by Pliny Freeman are applied to all policies issued by
THE GLOBE MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Pittsburgh office, No. 70 Fifth street.

MUTUAL
my11-3taw-6m F. WOODS, Agent.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO.,
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.
Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire
on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.	
WM. PHILLIPS,	SAM'L P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	Capt. J. J. RHODES,
JOHN L. PARKE,	WM. VANKIRK,
CHAS. S. BISSELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
J. F. KIRKPATRICK,	C. HANSON LOVE,
JOHN CLYDE,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.
WM. McAGAILEY, President.
WM. A. SHEPPARD, Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.

DIRECTORS.	
WM. BAGALEY,	JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES PARK, Jr.,	JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	S. HARBAUGH,
B. F. JONES,	J. CALDWELL, Jr.
SAMUEL REA,	JOHN S. DILWORTH,
HON. M. HOWE,	GEORGE BINGHAM,
BARCLAY PRESTON,	WM. A. RODGERS,
S. M. KIER.	

dec2

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.,
OF PITTSBURGH.
R. MILLER, JR., PRESIDENT.
WM. P. HERBERT, SECRETARY.
Office, No. 92 Water street, Spang, Chalfant & Co's warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.
Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by pro mpt ness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS.	
R. MILLER, Jr,	ANDREW ACKLEY,
JAMES McALLEY,	ALEXANDER SPEER,
NATH'L HOLMES	DAVID M. LONG,
ALEX. NIMICK,	REES J. THOMAS,
GEORGE DARSIE	CHARLES J. CLARKE,
C. B. HERRON,	JOHN R. McCUNE,
C. W. RICKETSON,	WM. P. HERBERT, Sec.

de24-1y

CASH
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Pittsburgh.
Office—No. 57 Fourth street, Burke's Building.
CASH CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.
ISAAC M. PENNOCK, President.
JOHN F. JENNINGS, Vice President.
THOS. GRAHAM, Secretary.
INSURES AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
INSURES STEAMBOATS AND CARGOES
Policies issued on the most favorable terms.
ISAAC M. PENNOCK, President.
JOHN F. JENNINGS, Vice President.

N. J. BIGLEY,	JOHN STEVENSON,
DANIEL WALLACE,	JAKE HILL,
W. W. OLIVER, Jr.,	ROBT. H. KING,
WM. H. FORSYTHE,	SAM'L McCLURKAN,
THOS. DONNELLY,	S. H. HARTMAN.
ALEXANDER CHAMBERS.	

au27-tf

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Fire and Marine Insurances.
Office No. 99 Water street, Pittsburgh.
je16-1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street Bank Block.
Insures again stall kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. BROOK, Secretary.
CAPTAIN WM. DEAN, General Agent.

DIRECTORS.	
ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
C. G. HUSSEY,	Captain ADAM JACOBS
HARVEY CHILDS,	R. R. STERLING,
Captain R. C. GRAY,	Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, Jr.,	R. L. McGREW,
B. L. FAHNESTOCK.	ROBERT H. DAVIS.

je6-1y

ATWOOD & McCAFFREY,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
BRASS FOUNDERS AND FINISHERS,
Corner Third and Liberty streets.
oct6-3m

VINEGAR.
The subscriber having enlarged his VINEGAR WORKS, at his new Warehouse, No. 167 and 169 SECOND STREET, is now prepared promptly to fill orders,
A. BALLOU,
Office 170 Second street,
se29-3m Between Smithfield and Grant streets.

20 HHDS. PRIME P. R. SUGAR.
15 hhds prime Cuba Sugar.
40 bbls. assorted brands Syrup; together with a full assortment of goods in our line. For sale by
GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
my22 141 and 143 Water street.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
Lessee and Manager.....Miss ANNIE EBERLE

First night of the beautiful, accomplished, fascinating dareuse, actress and pantomimist, of the MARIE ZOE, the beautiful Cuban Sylph, who will appear in the French Spy.
Mlle Marie Zoe in three characters, assisted by the celebrated actor and pantomimist, Mr. HARRY GILBERT.
MONDAY EVENING, October 23d, the performance will commence with the one act comedy of the
ROUGH DIAMOND.
Margery.....Miss Annie Eberle.
After which the great military drama of the
FRENCH SPY, or, THE FALL OF ALGIERS.
Henri St. Alme.....
Hamet.....Mlle Marie Zoe.
Mathilde De Merique.....
Mohammed.....Mr. Harry Gilbert.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY,
19 Diamond, over Lippincott's Grocery Store.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same.
je28-1y

PRINTING.

W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third Streets, Pittsburgh
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique style.

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,
BOOK PUBLISHERS,
are prepared to do BOOK PRINTING, BOOK BINDING in all styles from the plainest to the most costly and make
BLANK BOOKS
to order, which they will warrant to give satisfaction in every respect. Orders may be left at their store, No. 79 Wood street, or at their Printing House and Book Bindery, No. 96 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. no30

RAILROADS.

1865 WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1865
Pennsylvania Central R. R.
TWELVE TRAINS DAILY.
On and after MONDAY, October 16th, trains will leave Union Passenger Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:
DAY EXPRESS daily except Sunday, at 2:50 a. m., stopping only at principal stations, and making direct connections at Harrisburg for New York, Philadelphia and Washington, and at Philadelphia, for New York, Boston, and intermediate points.
ALTOONA ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 5:50 a. m., stopping at all regular stations between Pittsburgh and Harrisburg, and making close connection with trains on Indiana Branch, West Pennsylvania R. R., Ebensburg and Cresson R. R. and Hollidaysburg Branch.
PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, daily, at 1:25 p. m., stopping only at Latrobe, Conemaugh, Gallitzin, Altoona, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Mifflin, Newport, Marysville, Harrisburg, Middletown, Elizabethtown, Mt. Joy, Landisville, Lancaster and Downingtown. At Harrisburg connections are made for New York Baltimore and Washington. At Philadelphia for New York, Boston and intermediate points. Sleeping cars run through on this train from Pittsburgh to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by the Allegheny route.
JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 4:35 p. m., stopping at regular stations between Pittsburgh and Johnstown, and connecting at Blairsville Intersection with trains on the Indiana Branch and West Pennsylvania R. R.
FAST LINE, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 p. m., stopping only at Conemaugh, Gallitzin, Altoona, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Mifflin, Newport, Marysville, Harrisburg, Middletown, Elizabethtown, Mt. Joy, Landisville, Lancaster and Downingtown. At Harrisburg connections are made for New York, Baltimore, and Washington. At Philadelphia for New York, Boston and intermediate points.
MAIL ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall' Station, daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 a. m.
PHILADELPHIA ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 10:30 p. m.
MAIL ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, or Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 9:40 a. m.
THIRD ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 3:30 p. m.
FOURTH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 6:00 p. m.
THE CHURCH TRAIN leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m.
Returning Trains Arrive in Pittsburgh as Follows:

Mail	1:20 a. m.
Fast Line	2:00 a. m.
First Wall Station Accommodation	6:25 a. m.
Penn Accommodation	7:50 a. m.
Second Wall's Station Accommodation	8:50 a. m.
Johnstown Accommodation	10:05 a. m.
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail	12:50 p. m.
Day Express	4:15 p. m.
Third Wall's Station Accommodation	2:05 p. m.
Philadelphia Express	2:30 p. m.
Fourth Wall's Station Accommodation	6:00 p. m.
Altoona Accom and Emigrant Train	10:30 p. m.
Wall's Station every Sunday, Pittsburgh, at	12:30 p. m.

An agent of the Excelsior Omnibus Company will pass through each train before reaching the Depot, take up checks and deliver baggage to any part of the city, free of charge. Office, No. 110 Fifth street. Open day and night, where all orders for the movement of passengers and baggage will receive prompt attention.
Baltimore Express will run with Philadelphia Express at 2:30 p. m. on Mondays.
NOTICE—In case of loss the Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding 100 dollars.
W. H. HOLLOWAY, Agent.
At the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Passenger Station on Liberty and Washington streets. oct3

1865. PITTSBURGH, 1865.
Columbus and Cincinnati R. R.
THE GREAT SHORT ROUTE, VIA
STEUBENVILLE to
COLUMBUS,
CINCINNATI,
LOUISVILLE,
INDIANAPOLIS,
ST. LOUIS.
And all the principal cities West and South-west.
On and after MONDAY, October 9th, trains leave and arrive at the Union Depot as follows:

	Departs.	Arrives.
Express	2:10 A. M.	7:25 A. M.
Mail	2:00 "	3:00 P. M.
Express	2:15 P. M.	8:35 "
Steubenville Accommodation	4:30 "	10:00 A. M.

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.
S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent, Steubenville, Ohio.
oct9-tf

1865 THE PITTSBURGH, 1865.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. W.,
AND
CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after May 18th, 1865, trains run as follows viz:—

Leave Pitts.	For Chicago.	For Cleve'd.	For Wheel'g.
Express	2:10 a. m.	2:10 a. m.	2:10 a. m.
Express	2:00 p. m.	2:15 p. m.	2:15 p. m.
Express	3:00 p. m.		
Mail	7:00 a. m.		6:10 a. m.
Fast Line	6:00 p. m.		6:00 p. m.

Returning, Arrive in Pittsburgh:
P. F. W. & C. R. W. 2:20 a. m. 3:30 p. m. 6:00 p. m. 7:30 p. m. 8:20 p. m. C. & P. R. R. 2:10 a. m. 3:45 p. m. and 9:00 p. m.
Accommodation Trains Leave Allegheny
N. B. Rectv. N. C. Kensington, Salisbury 9:00 a. m. 2:15 p. m. 3:50 p. m. 10:30 p. m. 3:50 p. m. 11:50 a. m. 4:45 p. m. 6:00 p. m.
Returning, Arrive in Allegheny.
P. F. W. & C. R. W. 7:15 a. m. 8:15 a. m. 10:25 a. m. 2:35 p. m. 4:50 p. m. 12:20 a. m.
C. & P. R. R.....9:10 a. m.
GEORGE PARKIN, Ticket Agent, Union Passenger Depot, Pittsburgh.
A. Q. CASSELBERRY, Allegheny City.
my15 F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, NOV. 16, 1864, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives at Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:35 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Express " "	3:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
First McKeesport Accomm'n	11:00 a. m.	6:30 p. m.
Second " "	6:15 p. m.	2:05 p. m.
First Braddock's "	7:00 a. m.	8:50 a. m.
Second " "	4:10 p. m.	5:45 p. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from McKeesport	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.

For tickets, apply to
A. J. SHANK, Agent.
ap30 W. B. STOUT, Superintendent.

STATIONERY.

SALEM, OHIO.
Isaac Trescott,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of
BOOKS, RAGS, WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS, WRITING PAPERS, STATIONERY, ETC.,
Orders promptly executed. Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily COMMERCIAL. my22-1y

FRENCH
VIOLET COPYING INK,
And WRITING FLUID,
For sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
oct10 corner Wood and Third streets.

CHARLES MAGARGE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAPER, RAGS, &c.,
No. 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, above Chesnut west side,
dec12-1y PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CASH BOXES,
CALCULATORS,
BILL HEADS, and
POST-OFFICE BOXES,
For sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
oct10 corner Wood and Third streets.

FINE DOUBLE BARL'D SHOT GUNS—Made by Wesley Richards, W. Greener, Moore & Harris, and other Celebrated makers, just received and for sale by
JAMES ROWN,
ly8 136 Wood street.

DRY GOODS.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
Have in store, and for sale at prices
AS LOW AS EASTERN HOUSES,
A very full and attractive stock of
NEW GOODS,
Comprising all that is new and desirable in
RIBBONS;
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS;
FEATHERS, FLOWERS;
EMBRODERIES;
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS;
TRIMMINGS AND ORNAMENTS;
SILK SCARFS;
LADS' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS;
GLOVES, HOSIERY, AND FANCY GOODS;
BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS, AND CORSETS
A complete line of NOTIONS always on hand.
Buyers will find it to their interest to call and examine
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
77 and 79 Market Street.
WHOLESALE ROOMS UP-STAIRS. se27

THREE CASES
English Chintzes,
At 31 cents per yard.
40 Dozen Extra Balmorals,
$2 12½ each.
HEAVY LINEN SHEETING,
50 Cents ₩ Yard,
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS
Very cheap.
HEAVY BLACK SILKS, $1 50 ₩ YARD.
FRENCH REPS, MERINOS, MOHAIRS, all wool.
DELAINES AND DRESS GOODS,
Selling Low,
AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
MARKET STREET.

On hand, the celebrated Swans' Down
COTTON BATTING, FOR COMFORTS.
se23

J. A. WILSON.....J. W. CARR.....D. M'CANDLESS
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.)
Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,
94 WOOD STREET.
Third House above Diamond Alley.
au25 PITTSBURGH

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS HOUSE
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
94 Wood street.

The attention of the trade is invited to the superior stock, always to be found on hand, equal in extent to that of many
EASTERN HOUSES,
And surpassed by none in the West, many which may be found
PRINTS,
DRESS GOODS,
ALPACAS,
COBURGS,
BLACK SILKS
WOOL DE LAINES,
AMERICAN DE LAINES,
LADIES' CLOTHS,
FRENCH CLOTHS,
FANCY CASSIMERES,
BLACK DOESKINS,
TRICOTS,
ALL WOOL TWEEDS,
COTTONADES,
DENIMS,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
TWEEDS,
ERMINES,
SATTINETS,

Also a full line of
DOMESTIC GOODS.
All goods bought for cash and sold at a small advance.
je16-1y

J. M'ELROY.....JAMES DICKSON.....JOHN T. SHANE
DRY GOODS.
FALL 1865!
M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,
No. 54 Wood St.,
PITTSBURGH,
Having recently refitted their store, with improved facilities for doing business, now offer their
FALL STOCK OF DRY GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE, AT
Low Prices, for Cash.

STAPLE AND DOMESTIC FABRICS
In good assortment, which will be kept complete during the season. A very large stock of
FLANNELS,
Of the following and other well known brands, now in store:
FULLERTON'S,
BRADLEY'S,
STEUBENVILLE,
THOMPSON,
WILDE'S.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS, JEANS, &c.,
PRINTS AND DRESS GOODS,
A full line; also,
COTTON YARNS,
WOOLEN YARNS,
BATTING AND RAGS.
Pittsburgh, September 1, 1865. se1-3m-MW4F

AT EATON'S, 17 FIFTH STREET,
Just Received,
A COMPLETE ASSSORTMENT OF
WHITE GOODS AND EMBRODERIES;
LACE GOODS AND RUFFLINGS;
COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS;
BONNET, NECK AND SASH RIBBONS;
EXTRA SILK BELTING—full line;
PLAID VELVET RIBBONS;
VELVET RIBBONS—all colors;
WHITE EDGE, SCARLET and BLACK VELVET RIBBONS;
NEW STYLE HAT VEILS;
THREAD AND LACE VEILS—full assortment;
BEAD ORNAMENTS AND SETS;
BEAD AND SILK BUTTONS;
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
Full line FURNISHING GOODS for Ladies and Gents;
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS;
FULL LINE HOSIERY AND GLOVES;
FINE ASSORTMENT ZEPHYRS AND YARNS;
FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS GENERALLY AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
F. H. EATON,
NO. 17 FIFTH ST.
se27

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.
The great variety of modes now in use for mounting teeth as an artificial base, gives every person the opportunity of suiting their taste. All conceivable modes have been advocated as the best each having "an axe to grind" in offering a peculiar style, and has a patronage conformed to his will. Variety is said to be the spice of life, and for this reason I have adopted the Electric principle, giving to every person the kind best adapted for the case, recommending nothing but that which occurs to me as the best. For extracting teeth without pain, I would say, take laughing gas in nearly all cases. If ether is desired, I give it, and regard it as a good remedy in case of some surgical operation; but the present day, chloroform is almost indispensible. But I believe the latter is seldom needed in dentistry. Pure nitrous oxide, if properly given and taken, is the best remedy yet known for extracting teeth without pain. I give artificial teeth as low as $10 per set, and as high as $150. Can give all styles of teeth that are made. I will give for reference:
A. D. GILLILAN, New Brighton; J. H. BAILEY, D. P. CORWIN, J. VERNER, President of the Citizens' Passenger Railway; G. W. PATTERSON, J. R. LYON, Jr. DUNCAN, ALEX. SPEER, ex-Mayor JAMES HOPKINS, JAMES LAZEAR, I. C. PERSHING, D. D., President of the Pittsburgh Female College; Rev. S. FINDLEY, Dr. SPEER, A. BRADLEY, W. K. NIMICK, S. McKEE, of Oakland; Mr. HARBAUGH, of Sewickley; Dr. J. VANKIRK, of Etna, Pa.
C. SILL, Dentist, 346 Penn street.
oct21

TANNERIES.

G. W. KIEFER.....C. L. STRAUB.....WM. HUMMEL.
GENERAL GRANT TANNERY.
KIEFER STRAUB & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
Leather.
Tannery at Hillside Station, on Pennsylvania R. R.
Office, No. 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa
☞ THE HIGHEST PRICE paid for HIDES and CALF-SKINS. ja28-1y

ATTORNEYS.

NOTICE.
ALEX. B. RIGGS,
NASHVILLE, TENN.,
Attorney at Law, Real Estate and Collection Agent.
References—Jas. Veech, Esq; Hon. H. W. Williams, Hon. J. P. Sterrett; Messrs. Spang, Chalfant & Co.; C. H. Riggs, Cashier 2d Nat. Bank, Pittsburgh. se18-3m

JNO. H. HAMPTON.....W. C. MORELAND.
HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SAMUEL HARPER,
(Late of the 139th Regiment,)
Has Resumed the Practice of Law,
In the office of C. B. M. Smith,
NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET.
Special attention given to military and all other claims against the Government. Pensions procured. se6-tf

THOS. M. BAYNE.....NOAH W. SHAFER
BAYNE & SHAFER,
ATTORNIES AT LAW,
NO. 81 DIAMOND ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
All kinds of legal business promptly attended to. Also, Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay and Prize Money collected without unnecessary delay. se4-1y

TEXAS LAW AND LAND AGENCY.
A. B. NORTON, Attorney, having offices at AUSTIN, TYLER and WOODVILLE, with competent associates, will transact a general collection and agency business throughout Texas. Lands bought and sold; taxes paid; titles investigated; money collected and remitted. Those having claims of any description in any part of the State can address accordingly.
se2-1f

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS,
No. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH,
au18

G. M. M'MASTER.....J. M. GAZZAM.....J. R. BUTTERFIELD
M'CMASTER, GAZZAM & CO.,
ATTORNEYS,
For the collection of Claims against the Government.
Office, 98 Grant Street.
PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.
Pension, Bounty, Arrears of Pay, loss of Horses, Prize Money, and all other claims before the Departments, promptly attended to and information given at all times. No charge made until the claim is collected. Letters of inquiry answered immediately. Officer's Accounts adjusted my9

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON.
MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.
Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.
Office, No. 89 Grant Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Call with discharges and two witnesses. ly28

E. S. MORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,
oc No. 114 Fourth street.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest at one cent a day, making $3 65 a year interest, payable semi-annually, principal payable in three years, or convertible into 5 20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.
For further particulars, apply to
HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.
ly30

SAMUEL WORK. KRAMER & RAHM. WM. M'COUCH. Pittsburgh.
BANKING HOUSE OF
WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,
No. 36 South Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in BANK NOTES, COIN AND EXCHANGE. Stocks,

CITY MATTERS.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.—In Saturday's COMMERCIAL the particulars were given of a man in a skiff being run over by the tow-boat Allegheny, on Friday evening, near Everson & Preston's forge. The name of the drowned man was Edward O'Brien, who resided with his brother, Mr. Timothy O'Brien, Pride street, Eighth ward. It seems that O'Brien had charge of two pair of coal barges lying in the Monongahela, and that he was returning from an inspection of them when he was unfortunately drowned. Search was made Saturday and yesterday for the body, but up to a late hour last evening it had not been recovered. To add to the affliction of Mr. Timothy O'Brien, his wife died yesterday morning, at five o'clock.

NEW HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY.—A Hook and Ladder Company will in a short time be added to our Fire Department. The movement is in the right sort of hands, and will be speedily pushed forward for service. The locat on has not as yet been decided upon.

NOT DEAD.—Dr. J. H. Ewings, Jr., informs us that Daniel Munday, one of the parties stabbed at the house of Early, near Robbins' Station, Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, some time since, is not dead, as published, but that he is slowly recovering from his wounds and out of danger.

CAROUSES ABOUT.—On Saturday evening three men enticed a young lad into an alley off *Fifth Street*, and after carrying him, robbed him of his pocket-book, which contained about five dollars. The occurrence was witnessed by a *Post* boy, who gave the rogues what they deserved. Unfortunately they got away, which is a pity, as the rascals would have been recognized, and will doubtless escape detection.

LIBRARY LECTURE.—Hon. Schuyler Colfax has named Tuesday, November 14th, for his lecture in this city. His subject will be, "Across the Continent," and will be descriptive of his late journey to the Pacific coast. The lecture will be delivered under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, and the course opens, November 24, with Miss Dickinson's lecture on "Home Threads."

SCIRRHE COURT.—The following cases were argued on Saturday:

Smith vs. McKenna, Allegheny. Submitted.

Halderman vs. Duncan, Allegheny. Argued by Hamilton and Acheson for plaintiff in error, and by Hampton and Moreland contra.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. Pennock, Allegheny. Argued by Lowrie for plaintiff in error, and by Hamilton and Acheson contra. The case was continued, when the Court adjourned until this morning, at ten o'clock.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Before Hon. Wilson McCandless.

The Court met on Saturday morning at ten o'clock, when E. F. Lucas, Esq., counsel for Samuel T. Eady, who was convicted on Saturday of passing a counterfeit twenty dollar Treasury Note on a soldier named Mehler, made a motion in arrest of judgment, and for a new trial. The Court overruled the motion and sentenced Eddy to pay a fine of five hundred dollars, and undergo an imprisonment of seven years in the Western Penitentiary. The Court then adjourned until this morning at ten o'clock.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—Yesterday afternoon two young men, named William Oliver and Patrick McCauley, called at the house of a Mr. King, No. 24 Pine alley, near the Point, and requested him to take a walk with them. As they were both intoxicated, King's wife endeavored to dissuade him from going out with them, when Mr. Kinney knocked her down, and otherwise ill-treated, and undertook to drive Oliver and McCauley from the house, when they assaulted him with a poker, and beat him severely on the head. They also jumped upon him with their feet, and left him lying on the floor in an insensible condition. The police were sent for, and after considerable exertion succeeded in capturing the ruffians, who were locked up. Mr. King will make an information against them this morning.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY FAIR.

Saturday at the Fair Ground—Large Attendance of Visitors—Premiums not announced—Races on the Trotting Course—Mule Race—Fun and Frolic—First Class Trotters—Second Class Trotters—Third Class Trotters—Pacers—Double Teams—Premium to Duquesne Engine Horses—Sale of Stock to Come off—A Sweating Board Man Abolished—The Fair to Continue Three Days Longer.

As might have been expected, the fair ground was the grand resort of our citizens on Saturday. The Iron City Park never was so lively. The trotting course appeared to be the great feature of the day, owing to the fact of the committee of judges on classes Nos. one, two, three and four, having concluded to test the stock in their department during the afternoon. The test included heavy draft horses, horses for general purposes, light draft and saddle horses, Jacks, jennets and mules.

The Committee consisted of Captain Charles W. Batchelor, Maj. William Graham, Jr., Robt. Stewart, J. G. Murray, John Espy, B. V. McVey, Jas. Verner, and John Thompson.

The premium for heavy draft horses was awarded to the stock exhibited by the Duquesne Engine Company of this city, a victory which, as the gentlemen immediately interested are, properly, very proud. In running in fives, fast, regular, good animals constitute an object worthy of consideration, and the friends of the Duquesne will be glad of this success.

FIRST CLASS TROTTERS.

The first contest was of first class trotters, two heats out of three being necessary to determine the superiority. The stock entered for this race were Bones, a gray mare, by Joseph Beltler, and a gray by Charles Jeremiah. The time made was as follows:

Bones—Beltler, 1st heat, 2.01; 3rd heat, 2.43.
Gray—Charles Jeremy, 2nd heat, 2.47.

THE SECOND CLASS TROTTING RACE.

The second class trotting race was with single horses, the contestants being Major Monroe, Mr. Beltler and Mr. Young. The time made was:

Maj. Monroe—1st heat, 3.01; 3rd heat, 2.56.
Mr. Beltler—2nd heat, 2.56.

THIRD CLASS TROTTING RACE.

The race by third class trotting horses was run by J. T. Fawcett, Charles Blume and Mr. Tillinghurst. The time was as follows:

J. T. Fawcett—1st heat, 3.20; 2nd heat, 3.29.

RACE FOR BEST PACERS.

The race for the best pacer was an interesting one. The gentlemen who entered for this were Messrs. Ewing, Warmeastle, Beltler, McKelvy and McCrea. The terms of this race were three heats out of five. The time made was as follows:

Belt, er—1st heat, 2.59; 3d heat, 3.01; 4th heat, 2.53.
Ewing—2d heat, 2.58.

PRIVATE RACE.

A private race took place between John W. Hall and S. W. Hall, the former making the track in 3.13.

THE MULE RACE.

The mules entered for this interesting race were Jennie, rode by Henry Coleman; Rock, rode by George McConnies, and Jack, rode by Wm. W. Cleland. The terms were two heats out of three. Jennie, rode by Henry Coleman, making two heats of five minutes each. There was considerable fun and amusement caused by this race. It was certainly very amusing, and when next a mule race comes off, hundreds will be there to see it. The next thing to come off this afternoon, a lively scene may be expected.

DRY GOODS—THOMPSON & GRAETZINGER, ALLEGHENY.

Among the various attractions of the County Fair, the visitor will notice in Domestic Hall, a beautiful display by this popular and enterprising firm. Their store in Allegheny is one of the finest in appearance, and stock in Allegheny county. The front is 50 feet by 200 in depth, with commodious entrances from Federal and Water streets. Purchasers will find everything in the dry goods line at the cheapest cash prices, with a clerical force, ex, perienced, powerful and obliging. In the dress departments are to be found all the different styles of prints, alpakas, poplins, robes de chambre, shawls, cloaks, reps, alpaccas, merinos, cashmeres, lustres, linseys, mohair, de beige, colorgs, linens, muslins, danneis, and other articles. Their gents' furnishing department is very large and complete. They have also a fine stock of shawls, sontags, scarfs, hoods and breakfast shawls, woolen hoods and woolen scarfs, embroidered handkerchiefs, lace handkerchiefs and collars, and in fact everything that goes to make up the infinite variety that constitutes a first-class dry goods store. Their fur department is very extensive, embracing fur goods of every description, and of skins used in the manufacture of those goods, sable and Hudson Bay monk, mink, red squirrels and flitch, and other animals. These sets of furs range in prices from $8 to $80. The cloak department is very handsomely arranged, and the stock is very large, embracing velvet, silk, and other kinds of cloaks, ranging in price from $10 to $150. In the lower story is an apartment for the sale of carpets, rugs, oil cloths, and other articles of a similar kind. Their stock of carpets is very large, and of great variety, including velvet, Brussels, tapestry, Wilton, three-ply, and other carpets, some of them of exquisite patterns.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES.

The exhibition of Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines will be continued at the Fair to-day, to-morrow and Wednesday. This machine has received the first prize for Family and General purposes. The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Emporium is at No. 27 Fifth street, where Mr. F. P. Carpenter, the agent, will be pleased to receive orders.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES.

Mr. Chatoney, the agent for the Grover and Baker Sewing Machine in this city, intends to have his machines on exhibition at the fair during Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. The Grover and Baker Machine has, we understand, received the premium for manufacturing, and embroidering purposes. The office is at the corner of Fifth street and Market alley.

PREMIUMS TO BE ANNOUNCED TO-MORROW.

Owing to the fact that some of the Committees have not yet made there reports, it has been decided that the premiums will not be announced until to-morrow afternoon.

KIRBY'S COMBINED MOWER AND REAPER.

White Brothers & Co., No. 6 Seventh street, exhibit Kirby's combined Mower and Reaper, with dropper attached, and an adjustment which adapts the machine to all inequalities of surface, without any action on the part of the driver. The mowing blades seem to be very simple in construction, and the draft is exceedingly light. They have also on exhibition one of Kirby's mowers, without the reaper attached; one of Lee's Buckeye Eagle Grain Drill and Grass Seeder; an Eureka fodder cutter and crusher; a hide roll straw cutter, and Buffalo horse hay fork. Judging from the number of our rural friends who surrounded these machines, we should judge them to be popular institutions.

A SWEATING BOARD ABOLISHED.

An impudent fellow established himself on the Fair ground on Saturday forenoon in the "sweating" business, having improvised a table with a barrel and some boards, and was doing a pretty successful trade in the "now you see it, and now you don't see it" traffic, when Captain Young, the Superintendent, came up to him and begged to be informed of the *modus operandi* of the institution. The "sweater" very unhesitatingly made a show of what he deemed his very smart trick, but quite soon what he deemed his very smart trick, but quite soon what he deemed his very smart trick, but quite soon